

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECRET  
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

COUNTRY	Korea	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Tax Exemptions, North Korea	DATE DISTR.	13 March 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	

25X1

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1. In mid-September 1952 the North Korean government ordered new tax exemptions for certain classes of persons who pay taxes-in-kind. The exemptions were designed to stimulate agricultural and industrial production. They applied to taxes-in-kind to be collected in 1953.
2. Classes effected were:
  - a. Families of North Korean army personnel.
  - b. Next-of-kin of deceased North Korean army personnel.
  - c. Farmers whose land had been damaged during the war.
  - d. All other North Korean farmers, under certain conditions.
3. Individuals in classes a, b, and c were to be given total exemption, provided their annual production of cleaned grain did not exceed 180 kilograms per member of their family unit.<sup>1</sup> All production beyond this amount was subject to taxes-in-kind. Farmers in class d were to receive the same type of exemption except that taxes-in-kind were to be levied on all production over 150 kilograms of grain per member of their family unit. These exemptions were to apply retroactively on all unpaid taxes-in-kind for 1951.<sup>2</sup>
4. Eligibility for the exemptions was to be determined by local farmers' associations and was to be approved by city or county people's committees.

Comments.

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1.  the North Korean government has issued Order Number 161 on 1 October, directing each farm family to set aside 180 kilograms of rice annually for each member. The present order is possibly a more detailed version of that same order.

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2. The year 1952 was probably intended.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

SECRET

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC						
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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY Korea/China  
SUBJECT North Korean Chinese Communist  
Monetary Exchange Rates

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 13 March 1953

NO. OF PAGES 1

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In mid-November 1952 the official exchange rate for North Korean won and Chinese Communist JMP was 1 North Korean won to JMP 40. However, the flow of goods smuggled into North Korea from Manchuria and lack of smuggling in the opposite direction brought a black market exchange rate of 1 North Korean won to JMP 20.<sup>1</sup>

1. [ ] Comment. Other black-market exchange rates were reported. According to the latter report, black-market exchange rates ranged from 290 to 1,200 North Korean won for JMP 10,000 in May 1952 in various North Korean cities. However, the former report showed that in August 1952, the rate in a number cities averaged between 20-25 North Korean won for JMP 1.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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